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NATIONAL MOURNING DECLARED FOR BREZHNEV

PY122338 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2325 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Nov (TELAM) -- The executive branch, in view of the death of the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, has declared national mourning on the day of his burial. Moreover, the national flag will remain at half mast on 13, 14 and 15 November as an expression of mourning at all public buildings, including all army, navy and air force units.

Defense Minister to Funeral

PY122135 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2121 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Nov (TELAM) -- Defense Minister Julio Martinez Vivot departed at 1720 [2020 GMT] for the USSR, where he will attend the funeral of the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Brezhnev.

Envoy's Address at UN

PY121248 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2255 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, 11 Nov (TELAM) -- Argentine UN representative Carlos Muniz, on behalf of the 32-member Latin American group in the United Nations and on behalf of his own country, spoke today on the personality of late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev during a memorial ceremony held by the UN General Assembly.

Muniz thanked the Soviet support for Latin America and Argentina at the United Nations. Muniz said: "I wish to convey to the Soviet Union's people and the Soviet UN delegation our region's condolences on the death of Leonid Brezhnev."

Muniz spoke after UN General Assembly President Imre Hollain, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the ambassador of Bulgaria, the ambassador of Kenya, and the ambassador of the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen. The latter three spoke on behalf of the East European states, the African states and the Asian states. Following Muniz, the British representative took the rostrum to speak on behalf of the West European states. The U.S. representative spoke afterwards.

The Argentine representative said that it fell upon President Brezhnev to govern during a particularly difficult and momentous period of contemporary history, a period during which the world strenuously sought to create an atmosphere appropriate for the development of more just, democratic and mutually beneficial international relations, particularly for the developing countries. President Brezhnev played an active role in this quest. Referring to the consolidation of detente and the quest for peace, Muniz said that the backing of the Soviet Union for the United Nations in the struggle for decolonization and in initiatives such as disarmament and the economic and social development of peoples deserved recollection.

Muniz also recalled that during Brezhnev's tenure (...) a substantial improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and Latin America took place. These relations have been mutually beneficial and, consequently, we expect the directives of Brezhnev's policy in this regard will be maintained, and that new and yet more fruitful areas of cooperation between Latin America and the Soviet Union will be found in the future. Undoubtedly such an outlook will be brightened through a mutual concern for the maintenance and improvement of an appropriate international atmosphere.

I want to add some words in my capacity as Argentina's UN representative, Muniz stated. The Argentine Government has already sent condolences on behalf of my country's people to the Soviet Government. Nevertheless, the Argentina UN delegation cannot but add public expressions of grief over the death of President Leonid Brezhnev. Such expressions are addressed to our distinguished colleagues of the Soviet delegation to the present UN General Assembly, a delegation with which we have the best of relations and whose support for the Argentine and Latin American proposal to the United Nations is to be especially acknowledged.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER HUGHES LEAVES FOR PERU

PY121954 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Air Force Commander Lt Gen Augusto Jorge Hughes left for Peru this morning on an official visit in response to an invitation from the Peruvian Air Force authorities. Hughes boarded the plane to Lima accompanied by Air Force Defense Commander Brig Gen Alcides Giosa. The air force commander made no comments before leaving.

JUNTA CREATES COMMITTEE ON FALKLANDS WAR

PY121457 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1305 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Nov (NA) -- A committee consisting of former commanders in chief of the three services will assess within 90 days the performance and responsibility [of military officers] during the war with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands.

The military junta decided to create this committee during a meeting held yesterday. The committee will have to consider each officer's responsibility during the South Atlantic conflict from the political, strategic and military standpoints.

Military sources said the high-ranking officers who will serve on this committee have not yet been named but noted that they will be two army lieutenant generals, two admirals and two air force lieutenant generals. It was also noted that the committee members will be officers who served as commanders in chief before the war that broke out with Great Britain on 2 April. These members will be named by the military junta next week, the sources said. They added that the former commanders will perform their duties at the legislative palace.

To prepare its own evaluation, the committee might request from the army, the navy and the air force their respective separate reports drafted at the end of the war with Great Britain.

FORMER NAVY CHIEF: CUBANS TRAINING ARGENTINES

PY142122 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Nov 82 p 13

[Text] Mar del Plata (DYN) -- Former Army Commander-in-Chief Leandro Anaya yesterday told the press in Mar del Plata that he believed leftwing terrorism "is going to return" to Argentina, because he claims "130 Cuban teachers and 500 military instructors" are currently operating in Bolivia. "It is understandable," Anaya said, "that if this is true, and it appears that it is by the information that I have, that many Argentines could be receiving training there."

General Anaya, who also once served as Argentina's ambassador to Spain, told newsmen that he "knows well" the Cuban way of thinking, adding that in Peru where he once attended a meeting of Latin American army commanders, he had an opportunity to talk for 18 hours with Raul Castro, the brother of Cuban head of state Fidel Castro.

Anaya, who was retired in 1975 through a decision taken by then-President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, her private secretary Jose Lopez Rega and Defence Minister Adolfo Savino, told reporters in Mar del Plata, "I prefer democracy to a dictatorship" and added that the shaky state in which the country currently finds itself was the fault of the "negligence and carelessness of those who govern."

MILITARY SOURCE ON ENEMY WITHIN, OUTLOOK

PY122344 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1848 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (DYN) -- A high-ranking military source from the Bignone administration predicted today a dim future for the country "if a coup is perpetrated to interrupt the path toward the democratization of the country." The source noted that such plans aimed at destabilizing the present government "with the objective of reenforcing liberal economic policies that have obviously failed, is something characteristic of those sectors that have lost influence within the armed forces."

The source, which requested not to be identified, told DYN that "the enemies of the (national reorganization) process do not come from the opposition but either from within the process itself, or from those who used to belong to the process and who still allege that they are loyal to its ideals -- those who proclaim themselves to be men of the process." The source added: "But since all of them are persons who would never obtain any votes, they do not see any alternative other than staging coups, or self-inflicted coups or whatever they may be called, to exercise power and enforce their economic programs which are really political programs."

Speaking about the different prospects of the present political situation, the official said that there are only two alternatives for changing the present power structure. "One of them would be for the military junta to assume power along with a fourth man who would act as a safety fuse [ministro fusible]. This man should be the interior minister who would have to be a civilian in order to be accepted by the different national sectors." The other alternative is "for the junta, with the help of the church, to request a multipartisan civilian group to be in charge of the government during the transition period and until the transference of power." The same source noted that "any other procedure would be catastrophic for the future of the nation."

The official added that "the armed forces should start working immediately on a dignified solution for this process which has failed for many different reasons." He said that he believes that "the process is ending, but it has made many errors of varying degrees throughout its history. Moreover, for several reasons it has lost power. Even the armed forces have lost power. This is why it is not unusual for the Catholic Church to be making appearances on the national scene or for both the civilian and the military sectors to be trusting the church's efforts for achieving a national accord." He said that this lack of power is also seen in an increasing lack of credibility among the population. "For example, if the Dupont case is not resolved in depth and if the public is not duly informed, the government will be held responsible for this incident, even more so now since it has been established that Dupont was tortured and murdered."

The issue of a credibility gap was raised several times during the interview. Another issue that was discussed was that "concerning QUORUM magazine which could afford to circulate without any paid advertisements and despite the fact that it lacked a large circulation."

The source said: "I believe that the QUORUM issue was the result of an internal struggle within the military process, a struggle that sets one sector against the other [word indistinct] mutual and diverse charges."

Regarding the simultaneous reaction of European governments over missing persons in Argentina, the official said that "on the one hand, there is a belief that Great Britain promoted this series of demands against Argentina with the objective of influencing the UN vote on the Malvinas; while on the other hand, there is another belief that all this was the work of the European Social Democrats."

Regarding the "white book" on the Malvinas that was mentioned by Galtieri in a letter he recently sent to the mass media, the source added that "enough precise information has been written on what happened." In this regard he noted that "the book will be submitted to the military commanders of the next constitutional government."

POLITICIANS CRITICIZE JUNTA TERMS FOR ACCORD

PY142048 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Nov 82 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- Most political party leaders yesterday rejected the framework for a civilian-military pact announced by the junta on Thursday night.

"In no way can we accept conditions from the military regime on the future constitutional government," said Radical Party leader Raul Alfonsin. "What we have to make a pact on now is the way we get rid of unemployment, how to get rid of the para-police structure, and how to insure the liberty of Argentines," Alfonsin said.

Peronist leader Italo Luder said the 15 subjects listed by the junta as themes to be discussed with civilian sectors can not be negotiated if the government is not willing to make public all the information it has on them. "Neither the public, nor the political parties have received any information on the Beagle, the disappeared, and the Malvinas," Luder said. "As long as the necessary information is not made available, no opinion can be formed," he added.

Socialist Confederation leader Hector Pollino made a more fundamental criticism of the junta's efforts to forge a political pact, observing that the "guidelines of the proposed pact signify a transfer of government but not of power." "The only pact possible is one which is reached betweeen popular political parties, on the basis of systematic agreement intended to get the country out of the state of backwardness, stagnation, and dependence in which it was put."

Navy Chief on Subject

PY142057 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Nov 82 p 9

[Text] Bahia Blanca (DYN) -- Navy Commander-in-Chief Ruben Franco yesterday said the problem of people who vanished during the so-called "dirty war" is "an issue which should not be resolved."

Speaking to reporters during a visit to the Puerto Belgrano Naval Base, Franco said the "issue of the missing is a motive of agitation by certain sectors which want to destabilize or perturb...it is not an issue which should be resolved."

Franco said he preferred to use the "words on Monsenor Aramburu in Rome when he said that there are many missing people who are not in the country but are abroad, when he said that here there are no common graves, that each of the dead has his grave, and when he added that what occurred in Argentina happened because there was terrorist violence which had to be confronted by the armed forces, whose victory was the triumph of all the nation."

Franco also said that the negative response of political party leaders to the junta's recently announced guidelines for a military-civilian pact is "premature."

BIGNONE HAS 'RESERVATIONS' OVER JUNTA MESSAGE

PY142206 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Nov 82 p 13

[Text] (NA) -- President Reynaldo Bignone yesterday told Argentine Industrial Union (UIA) officials visiting him that "the way which this civilian-military pact will be put forth is still being evaluated" according to UIA sources.

The sources said they could infer certain reservations on the part of Bignone, concerning the way the military junta presented their guidelines for a pact last Thursday night.

During the meeting, Bignone asked the UIA leaders for their opinion on the government's pact proposal, the sources said. The reply given to him, the sources explained was: "There is nothing to accord, just that the government must make information available."

TUCUMAN RADICAL PARTY HEADQUARTERS RAIDED

PY121814 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Nov 82 p 11

[Text] Tucuman (NA-DYN) -- The local chief of police and the provincial government yesterday denied ordering a raid by security forces of the headquarters of the Radical Party in this city on Wednesday night. Political quarters condemned the raid, which was carried out while party leaders were holding a meeting.

Eyewitnesses said that on Wednesday night at 10:30 PM, police surrounded the area in the 800 block of Catamarca Street, only 100 meters from the central police headquarters. While some men cut off all traffic in adjoining streets, several others, who identified themselves as being police officers attached to the 3rd precinct, broke into the building, and threatened the occupants with the firearms they carried. The policemen searched through the documents in the office and took down the names of those on the premises. Two of the men in civilian clothes have been identified as police officers belonging to the 3rd precinct. Unconfirmed reports say the politicians on the premises were obliged to place their hands against the wall while they were "frisked" for arms.

The denial of any official participation in the raid was made during a press conference yesterday afternoon by the minister of the government, Carlos Salmoiraghi, who is temporary governor, and Police Chief Manuel Guinazu.

Radical Party leaders said the intruders were evidently looking for documents connected with the visit of Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel, who arrived yesterday in this city. While here, Perez Esquivel is expected to denounce the violation of human rights in this province, and the existence of unmarked graves and crematoriums allegedly used for disposing of people missing between 1976 and 1979.

Interior Minister's Denial

FY130054 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2232 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 12 Nov (DYN) -- Interior Minister Llamil Reston today received assurance that "no authority of the government of Tucuman Province ordered" the raid against the headquarters of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] in the capital of that province. This information was released by the Interior Ministry's press adviser, Guillermo Olivera, who confirmed that the Tucuman Government has ordered an investigation to "fully clear up" the incident that was denounced yesterday by UCR leaders.

GOVERNMENT FINES RADIO CONTINENTAL FOR COMMENTS

FY121754 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Nov 82 p 11

[Text] (DYN) -- The National Broadcasting Commission has fined Radio Continental 150 million pesos for statements made by its announcer Hugo Guerrero Martinheitz. A source in the radio industry said that Martinheitz questioned the propriety of advertising for military academies which private radio stations are required to broadcast.

PDP, PSD AGREE TO WORK TOGETHER, FORM COMMISSION

FY122234 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 31 Oct 82 p 16

[Excerpt] The Progressive Democratic Party (PDP) and the Democratic Socialist Party (PSD) have decided to permanently work together in order to offer -- along with other parties -- a different "political alternative" and to contribute to a faster institutional normalization of the republic. The agreement was reached yesterday between the PDP National Executive Council headed by Rafael Martinez Raymonda and the PSD National Executive Committee headed by Emilio Gianonni.

The joint declaration signed by the leadership of the two parties says that the decision was made after a thorough study of the very serious situation affecting the country. A commission was created to implement the joint actions and to carry out these actions with other parties of the same line. The commission is made up of PDP members Jose Eduardo de Cara, Mario Verdu, Carlos Borda, Horacio Gutinsky and Rodolfo Smith and by PSD members Raul T. Dellepiane, Walter V. Costanza, Teodoro Bronzini, Norberto la Porta and Juan Jose Poderoso.

POLITICAL PARTIES FUND GOES INTO EFFECT 11 NOV

FY142131 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Nov 82 p 9

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN) -- Political parties have the right to request grants and privileges from the permanent parties fund, which went into effect yesterday, official sources said.

But Radical Party representative Osvaldo Rossito denied political parties will be able to make use of the fund's grants, privileges and exemptions right away, since the parties must first attain legal status. According to the law, a party cannot be legally recognized as such, either at local or national level, until registration of members, which covers a six-month period, is completed, Rossito said.

The Interior Ministry's undersecretary for institutional affairs, General Carlos Cerda, said yesterday that the fund was approved by Decree 1027, dated October 28.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR 12 NOV

PY131922 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Excerpt] During separate protocol audiences yesterday, President Siles Zuazo met with Soviet Ambassador Sergey Kovalev and Ecuadorean Ambassador Olmedo Monteverde.

During the meeting with the Soviet ambassador President Siles Zuazo personally voiced his condolence over Leonid Brezhnev's death 3 days ago. The president and Ambassador Koralev also discussed subjects regarding relations between the two countries and current and possible future cooperation programs.

MINISTER TERMS CHILEAN STATEMENT 'OFFENSIVE'

PY121257 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado confirmed during a press conference that the Bolivian delegation that will attend the 12th OAS meeting will travel to Washington on Saturday evening. Bolivia will once again raise the century-old problem of its landlocked situation at that American forum.

The matter was analyzed during the last two OAS meetings and we will persist in our efforts until the current unfair situation comes to an end, Foreign Minister Velarde Dorado said. He told reporters that after President Siles Zuazo came into office, contacts were made with all Latin American countries and agenda items for the next OAS meeting were considered.

Asked about Bolivia's problem with Chile, Velarde Dorado said: The Bolivian answer to Chile (?will be) that not only is there a genuine interlocutor, but a legitimate one: the Bolivian constitutional government. But I don't want to either refer to this issue or answer the statement made in this regard by the Chilean Foreign Ministry. He added that the Chilean statement is, to some extent, offensive to the Bolivian nation. For our part we could also wonder what kind of interlocutor we will have to face in Chile. But we do not want to refer to internal policy matters. In conclusion, he said that Bolivia's foreign policy will not be influenced by ideological issues because it is exculsively aimed at defending national interests.

CORRECTION TO 6 NOVEMBER EXCHANGE MEASURE DECREE

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Decree Issued on New Exchange Measures," published in the 9 November Latin America DAILY REPORT on page C 13: On page C 14, at the end of the first line of the fourth paragraph, the word "budget" should be substituted for "office."

AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW TO ATTEND BREZHNEV FUNERAL

PY122324 Paris AFP in Spanish 1524 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Brasilia, 12 Nov (AFP) -- The Foreign Ministry reported today that Brazilian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Sizinio Pontes Nogueira will represent the Brazilian Government at the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON SAUDI TRIP, REAGAN VISIT

PY122214 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Nov 82 p 20

[Text] Upon arriving at Rio de Janeiro's international airport from a 17-day trip to Rome, Vienna, the Vatican and Saudi Arabia, Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro reported yesterday that Brazilian oil purchases from the Saudi firm Petromin have risen from 50,000 to 100,000 barrels per day. The increase in oil purchases was agreed upon after the meetings Saraiva held with Prince al-Faysal and King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on Saturday and Sunday. Saraiva explained that the talks centered around economic-financial cooperation in various areas, including the exchange of information, because Saudis want to know about defense mechanisms against protectionism.

According to Saraiva Guerreiro, a unilateral Brazilian note was released to Saudi mass media voicing support for the Arab peace plan suggested 1 year ago by the Saudi King. king. The note states that "Brazil believes the plan is constructive and moderate." Brazil, Saraiva explained, has adopted a clear position on four issues concerning the PLO. One of those isseus, Saraiva said, is the recognition of the PLO as representative for the Palestinians.

Concerning the visit the U.S. President will pay to Brazil on 30 November, Saraiva declined to comment on the main topics to be analyzed by Presidents Reagan and Figueiredo. He pointed out that "there can be no agenda for a presidential visit. Nobody can restrict the issues that will be discussed. Both political and economic is issues are analyzed during these meetings."

The foreign minister and his entourage arrived in Rio de Janeiro at 0550 on Varig flight 741 and left for Brasilia 40 minutes later aboard another Varig plane.

Saraiva referred to the idea that President Ronald Reagan would come to Brazil with the purpose of evaluating the results of both the elections to be held on 15 November and the development of the democratic opening as "gross stupidity." Saraiva arrived in Brasilia yesterday.

He said that at this time the visit of the U.S. President "is very advantageous." But, above all, he said that "the most important thing is the promotion of bilateral dialogue," adding that "the current world situation justifies President Reagan's visit."

Saraiva Guerreiro did not confirm President Figueiredo's trip to three African countries (Guinea, Ivory Coast and Nigeria) for January. He said that Figueiredo will travel to Africa next year, but that no dates have been confirmed thus far. "Perhaps in Arpil or June. Perhaps the president will not even travel," he said. Saraiva recalled that President Figueiredo has received several invitations to visit Africa and it is the Brazilian Government's intention to honor at least some of those invitations.

He reiterated that "the president's agenda includes visits to some African countries, but we cannot yet say when the visits will take place."

COLUMNIST VIEWS PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

PY122229 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Nov 82 p 2

["Castello's Column" by Carlos Castello Branco: "Emergency Regarding Succession"]

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- [Bahia] Governor Antonio Carlos Magalhaes may not have been the only one who asked President Figueiredo to indicate the candidate to succeed him now so that the party may begin to be mobilized. This movement is a broader one and apparently it is intended to avert two things. One of them, at least as far as the governor of Bahia is concerned, is to stop the candidacy of former Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Maluf. The other thing to be prevented, should the opposition win the elections in the large states, is the candidacy of a hardliner having the backing of the remaining radicals within the system under the pretext of preserving the revolution from the subversive opposition.

In such a context, the first choice of groups linked to the president -- although not a unanimous option within the system -- seems to be Interior Minister Mario Andreazza. The president has already entrusted him with the important political mission of coordinating the campaign of the PDS [Social Democratic Party] practically throughout the nation, but especially in Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul and Minas Gerais. In the northeast, where the interior minister has a preferential area of operation because of his functions, Andreazza is considered to have a solid political position. However, without the support of PDS election victories in larger central and southern states, his candidacy would lose impetus. The possible consolidation of Andreazza's candidacy would depend on victories in Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul. The PDS must win in at least one of those states to give solid backing to the interior minister's presidential aspirations. Therefore, only after the 15 November elections could an evaluation be made of Andreazza's support within the PDS and the electoral college.

As we said, there is also a theory that, with a PDS defeat in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, panic will prevail within the system, thus favoring the emergence of a hardline candidate who will resist the democratization process under the allegation that the process is permitting the country's drift to the left and that the left has taken positions within the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party]. Should that come to pass, the entire political climate will be radicalized unless the PMDB takes the initiative of proposing a conciliation candidate chosen within official ranks, such as Aureliano Chaves, for instance. Should the PDS win by an overall comfortable margin, President Figueiredo could resist pressures for an immediate decision regarding the succession candidate and let the question ride until a candidate emerges through the consensus of the winning forces within the dominant political line. Should the reverse take place, an emergency operation is to be expected to avert a situation such as the one mentioned above. Whatever the case, the basis for the presidential succession will be laid down in the 15 November elections, and the pace at which decisions are to be made will also be set at that time.

ROJAS GALDAMES ON ISSUES AT OAS MEETING

PY101127 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has said that Chile will raise four main issues at the 12th OAS session. He explained that this meeting will take place at a critical time for the OAS. The foreign minister said that he will be the eighth speaker at the OAS session to be held next Wednesday. In his opinion, the OAS should now analyze four issues:

[Begin Rojas Galdames recording] We will place emphasis on four main issues, which are the peaceful solution of controversies, collective hemispheric security and something vital that, in our opinion, is as important as the above issues, namely, cooperation in development efforts. For a year now, at every meeting we have attended, our countries have sought to set up a conference for development, something really essential for our countries' infrastructure and which may help Latin America to recover the weight it carried in world affairs. We are obviously experiencing a serious crisis. [end recording]

The fourth issue, he added, will deal with the need to curb the arms race in both conventional and nuclear weapons. The foreign minister recalled that Chile is a peace-loving country and that it abides by international treaties. He also said that the OAS meeting's agenda includes approximately 40 issues, among them, Latin American unity and integration.

When asked about the Chilean position on the inclusion of Bolivia's landlocked situation in the agenda, Rojas Galdames said: [Begin Rojas Galdames recording] We will strongly, clearly and categorically reject any intervention by the OAS, any other international forum or any other nation other than Chile or Bolivia, since other nations have nothing to do with the matter, which would be at best a bilateral issue. [end recording] The minister stressed that Chile has no pending problems with Bolivia. Everything was solved, he went on, when the treaty on peace, friendship and trade was signed in 1904.

Concerning the activities of the commission that will study the situation of Chilean exiles, he said that the international community will have to take into account the Chilean position. It shows, he said, that the government is strong and that it seeks internal harmony.

Asked his opinion on the fact that some countries want to include Cuba in consultative organs, the foreign minister replied: [Begin Rojas Galdames recording] In our opinion, talking over hemispheric security with Cuba is not difficult but impossible, since we believe that Cuba is perhaps the most significant divisive factor affecting us. [end recording]

Concerning human rights, an issue which will also be analyzed by the assembly starting on 15 November, he said that it is good to analyze the situation but, what is not correct, he added, is to accuse individual countries. What we should do is consider each case and see how the situation referred to can be improved.

He reported that he will meet the foreign ministers making up the South Pacific commission and that he will also meet with high-level U.S. officials.

The foreign minister and his entourage will travel to Washington tonight. [Paris AFP in Spanish at 0153 GMT on 10 November 1982 reports that Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has left for Washington to attend the OAS meeting]

FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS CONDOLENCE TO USSR

PA130057 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo today expressed regret at the death of Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. (?He said) that Colombia will be represented at the funeral of the late Soviet leader by Ambassador (Hector Carlos) [suriname indistinct] and (Fernando Iraheta Correa), minister counsellor at our embassy in the USSR. Leonid Brezhnev will be buried on Monday at Red Square.

This morning Lloreda Caicedo sent the following message to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko: Your Excellency: Accept our deepest regrets at the death of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. I ask Your Excellency to express, on behalf of the Colombian Government and in my name, condolences to the dignitaries of the CPSU, Presidium, Supreme Soviet, USSR Council of Ministers and to his family for this sorrowful event. I take this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency the assurances of our highest and most distinguished consideration.

DEFENSE FORCES ON ALERT TO THWART TERRORIST PLAN

PA131852 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] All the national defense bodies without exception have been placed on a state of alert because a nationwide terrorist plan that was to have been executed by the middle of next week has been discovered.

According to our reports, the intelligence services managed to discover part of a plan calling for the execution of terrorist actions next week in the cities of Bogota, Bucaramanga, Barrancabermeja, Medellin, Cali and Neiva. This terrorist agitation is part of a tactic by several guerrilla organizations that in this manner seek to express their rejection of an amnesty bill favoring the rebels. The bill is still pending approval by the National Congress.

The state of alert will be maintained until early December, even though the amnesty law may be approved next week.

SOCIALISTS URGE TRUCE, JOINT PARTY WITH M-19

PA150018 Paris AFP in Spanish 1643 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Bogota, 14 Nov (AFP) -- The Colombian Socialist Movement [Movimiento Socialista Colombiano] led by Carlos Bula, who is a member of the Colombian Peace Commission, earnestly appealed to the 19 April Movement (M-19) high command today to secure a truce with the Colombian Army.

In a lengthy letter signed by several socialist leaders, Bula asked Jaime Bateman Cayon, foremost M-19 ideologist, and other members of the M-19 high command, who are being held in Bogota's Picota prison, to arrive at a cease-fire with the armed forces and to accept the terms of the amnesty bill that is now being debated by Congress.

One of the points made by the socialists in relation to the amnesty law -- which intends to benefit some 6,000 subversives operating in various parts of the country and will be voted on in the next few days -- states that "with different goals and traveling on different paths, we have reached the same point, which becomes a common starting point as of today."

The Colombian socialists proposed that the M-19 create a new political party with them, to the left of the Liberal Party, one of the two traditional groups, and to the right of the Colombian Communist Party.

Calling it the "national salvation" movement, the socialists propose a common political framework, democratic organization and tactical rules to the M-19, within a party structure that will struggle along legal paths.

The letter stated that in recent talks with M-19 political commission members, various traits were sought that would permit the creation of a group with a "given political organization, rather than a movement of general opinion." As for the amnesty law, the socialists indicated that "we will continue to support you in the essential need to found the amnesty process on concrete guarantees." This must be true "not only for those who are military specialists, but also for the peasant population, who require complete protection and the adoption of socioeconomic measures in the strife-torn regions," the letter added. "We will continue to support our initiative: the need to arrive at a cease-fire and a truce, measures that we view as patently obvious."

ARMY PATROL KILLS FOUR FARC GUERRILLAS

PA110430 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Florencia (Colombia), 9 Nov (EFE) -- The military command in this city has announced that four guerrillas died today during a clash with a Colombian Army patrol. The clash took place in the mountains in the country's south. The casualties have been identified as Jose Elbert Ramos Patino, known as "Lieutenant Libardo"; Luis Ernesto Quintero, Alias "Zeriberto"; and two more rebels who have not been identified yet.

A military spokesman said that the fighting took place in the mountains near San Vicente del Caguan Municipality. The rebels were militants of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC]. They clashed with an army unit patrolling the area. The soldiers seized several automatic weapons as well as ammunition from the rebels. Much revolutionary propaganda was also seized.

GUERRILLAS OCCUPY RADIO STATION IN BOGOTA

PA132136 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota -- Subversive commandos raided a radio station here in the capital a few hours ago. After overpowering the workers, the commandos began broadcasting propaganda slogans about their movement. The station, La Voz de la Victoria, was occupied for over 15 minutes by the guerrillas, who transmitted a recorded cassette on the topic of amnesty. The subversives then escaped in a car, which was waiting for them near the radio station, located in the northern part of the city.

DELEGATION TO ATTEND BREZHNEV FUNERAL APPOINTED

PA141342 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry has announced that through Executive Agreement No 986, dated 12 November 1982, the special delegation to attend Leonid Brezhnev's funeral in representation of the Ecuadorean Government has been appointed. Brezhnev died in Moscow on 10 November. The special delegation is made up of the following persons: Juan Carlos Faidutti, special ambassador on special mission; Javier Ponce, 1st secretary on special mission; and (Nela Valdivieso), secretary on special mission.

RESIGNATIONS SPARK RUMORS OF CABINET RESHUFFLE

PA132147 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2117 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Quito, 13 Nov (EFE) -- The resignation of Alfredo Negrete as secretary of public administration, a position with the rank of minister, and the announced resignation of Health Minister Francisco Huerta appear to be the first symptoms of a cabinet reshuffle for Christian Democrat Oswaldo Hurtado.

On resigning yesterday, Negrete told Hurtado of the need to make "opportune and adequate changes, which will expand the government's political and administrative framework," now that the recent social turmoil has been overcome.

The official's resignation sparked various rumors among informed political circles about alleged imminent resignations of other high-ranking officials.

The newspaper EL TIEMPO of Quito reported today that the next to resign will be the government (interior), finance, agriculture and industries ministers, "to leave the president free to choose new colleagues."

Officially, however, it is only known that Health Minister Francisco Huerta will soon resign, to begin his election campaign with a view to the 1984 presidential elections. Huerta belongs to the Democratic Party, which was allied with the government a year ago when it also obtained the Finance Ministry post.

Finance Minister Jaime Morillo resigned last August before standing political trial before the parliamentary opposition for alleged irregularities in handling economic affairs.

The departure of Huerta, a Democratic Party "survivor" in the administration, will be the third change in the government of Oswaldo Hurtado, who took power in May 1981 after President Jaime Roldos' death.

BAQUERIZO NAZUR RESIGNS CFP LEADERSHIP

PA131243 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Rodolfo Baquerizo Nazur, president of the Chamber of Representatives, today announced during a news conference his decision to resign as leader of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP]. He gave as his reason for the decision the internal problems affecting the party. However, he added, this decision in no way affects his presidency of the Chamber of Representatives.

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE ON CANCELLATION OF U.S. TRIP

PY142311 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 8 Nov 82 p 3

[Excerpts] President Fernando Belaunde yesterday denied rumors that his trip to the United States was cancelled for political reasons, categorically ruling out that the cancellation may have been decided upon out of fears of a coup.

He explained that his trip was cancelled "because of differences between the two countries' legislation." He pointed out that the cancellation of the trip in no way amounts to a political conflict or a diplomatic setback but, he said, it is rather the result of a lack of coordination between Peruvian and U.S. legislation in the industrial sector.

He explained that "the law protecting the U.S. industrial sector is already in force and discussions now deal with the scope of the new legislation." He noted that Peru has also enforced industrial legislation calling for export incentives, which are by no means unfair to foreign countries.

Belaunde explained that since negotiations have not yet yielded positive results, "a trip to the United States would not have been an appropriate step."

Concerning a possible military coup, Belaunde said that all governments run such a risk "and I am absolutely calm about that." He stressed that "a potential disruption of public order would not prevent me from discharging my presidential duties.: He added that everybody is familiar with the risks inherent to internal politics.

He noted that "a president who comes into office with the conviction that such risks can prevent him from performing his duties would be the same as a bullfighter who enters the ring without being aware that at any time he may be taken to a hospital." He then pointed out that this would be the most appropriate time to go abroad without running the risk of a military coup.

In response to a question from a reporter, President Belaunde Terry said that "the cancellation of the visit of the Peruvian president to the United States gave rise to no resentment within the Reagan administration, just as the decision of the U.S. President to exclude Peru from his Latin American tour caused no resentment among Peruvians."

"Our contacts with President Reagan," he went on, "are very cordial; so was his invitation and so was my answer."

"There can be no resentment," he explained, "since no visit to our country had been scheduled for the U.S. President's tour to Latin America because that would have meant a duplication of efforts, taking into account that a personal presidential meeting had been previously agreed upon."

"In this regard," he said, "the U.S. Embassy knew that my trip was conditioned on force majeure circumstances, and such circumstances arose when the differences between our import laws could not be solved." President Belaunde pointed out that "it is deplorable that no formula to make the trip possible could be worked out, since both President Reagan and I wanted to discuss specific matters during the meeting."

After referring to the mission the United States sent to Peru for working in the agricultural sector, Belaunde said that "this cancellation does not mean that the cooperation agreements we signed with the United States will come to an end."

He said: "I am also sorry because everybody knows of the hospitality I received when I was a student, during my father's exile and during my own exile, which was an honorable but by no means gilded exile."

Belaunde also voiced his satisfaction over the statement President Reagan made concerning the cancellation of the trip, "because it is as cordial as my message," he concluded.

PERU CANCELS AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

PY122029 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1911 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 12 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Peru reported today that it has unilaterally decided to scrap the 36-year-old air transport agreement with the United States. Diplomatic sources also stated that this measure has provoked new tension in their bilateral relations.

The air traffic rights provided for in the agreement signed in 1946, including the recent permission granted to Eastern Airlines to fly to Peru, will expire within a year, the report adds.

Diplomatic sources stated that the unexpected measure is an attempt to increase the pressure on Washington to firm up a new agreement.

Negotiations began last month, but there has been little progress. This is so because in particular the United States wants Peru to extend a license for a freight transport operation, the sources stated.

This was the most recent decision in a number of incidents that are adversely affecting their bilateral relations. Last week, President Fernando Belaunde Terry cancelled a visit to Washington scheduled for this week due to trade frictions.

The Foreign Ministry stated that Peruvian carriers will be seriously affected if the government approves a U.S. request for the firm Challenge Air Transport Inc. to increase its cargo routes to include the petroleum fields of Iquitos and Talara.

The Peruvian airline Faucett and Peruvian State Airlines are already unable to fulfill their approved quota of cargo flights to the United States because of lack of demand, the Foreign Ministry stated. It added that the air agreement must be based on the principles of equal opportunities for the airlines of each country.

Diplomatic sources stated that while negotiations for a new agreement continue, Peru wanted to make it understood that it was not in a position to talk indefinitely. The decision set a period of 1 year to reach an agreement, the sources added.

Difficult negotiations are also being carried out regarding the U.S. proposals to increase tariffs on Peruvian textile exports, and Peru is also annoyed by a possible 10 percent surtax on copper exports to the United States.

ZAMBRANO VELASCO TO ATTEND BREZHNEV FUNERAL

PA130102 Paris AFP in Spanish 2357 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Caracas, 12 Nov (AFP) -- It was learned today in this capital that Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano will travel to Moscow on Saturday to represent his government at the funeral services for the Soviet Chief of State Leonid Brezhnev.

Funeral services for the Soviet leader are scheduled for Monday.

The state-run news agency VENPRES reported that Bernardo Bermudez, Venezuelan Ambassador to the USSR, will accompany Foreign Minister Zambrano to Moscow.

ESSEQUIBO ISSUE TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE OAS

PA120409 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2338 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Caracas, 10 Nov (EFE) -- The Venezuelan Government will take its claim over the Essequibo territory, currently in contention with Guyana, before the OAS.

The action will be taken, according to sources close to the Foreign Ministry, in case Guyana should formally apply for membership in that hemispheric organization.

Article 8 of the OAS Charter establishes that no decision shall be taken on the request for admission of a new member whose territory is subject, totally or partially, and prior to 10 December 1964, to dispute.

The Essequibo territory was already claimed by Venezuela from Great Britain prior to the stipulated date.

The "Advisory Commission for the Claim to the Essequibo" [Comision Asesora Para la Reclamacion del Essequibo -- CAPRE] will meet at the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry tomorrow, Thursday, to analyze the situation.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano will travel to Washington on Sunday to attend an OAS meeting and state his country's position concerning the main topics on the agenda.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OFFER $2 BILLION

PA110528 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Venezuela has received specific offers in the amount of $2 billion from international financing organizations. This was announced by Finance Minister Luis Ugueto. He said that this money will be used to refinance the debts of several state enterprises and autonomous institutions. The minister described (?his trip) to Japan as very positive because the situation was favorable for the renegotiation of our foreign debt. He added that he expected goals were achieved during this visit, and Japan will participate in the negotiations regarding the refinancing of the Venezuelan debt.

IMF GRANTS $3.6-BILLION CREDIT AGREEMENT

PA120225 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Jesus Silva Herzog, finance and public credit secretary, announced at a news conference today that Mexico signed a $3.6-billion [figure as heard] credit agreement with the IMF. He said that IMF experts will draft a document establishing the main guidelines of the next administration's economic policy that will make effective use of the credit granted to our country.

Silva Herzog explained that this credit by no means solves all the problems of the Mexican economy, and it does not put restrictions on the continuation of the present economic policy. However, he added, Mexico has agreed to make adjustments to maintain a sustained production growth, to reduce the inflation rate and to strengthen the country's finances.

Silva Herzog said that some portions of the state budget will be subject to revision, such as paying special attention to fundamental needs and to the price policy, which will have positive effects on production and employment.

Subsidies to production and consumption demands will be reoriented to include low income sectors, in order to protect them from the negative effects of inflation, Silva Herzog indicated. The current exchange system will be maintained temporarily, depending on internal and external conditions, Silva Herzog pointed out.

He also said that Mexico feels that the policies and measures contained in the letter of intention submitted to the IMF are adequate, but that, if necessary, additional measures will be implemented.

Finally, he said that he will explain to the Chamber of Deputies the consequences that the agreement signed with the IMF will have for the country.

Meanwhile, Carlos Tello Macias, Bank of Mexico director, gave assurances that the Mexican Government will maintain control of exchange rates and the U.S. dollar exchange value, with the exception of the northern border zone and free zones, which are ruled by a third type of exchange.

Tello Macias left this morning for New York where he signed the credit agreement with the IMF. He is supposed to hold meetings with members of the world banking system to discuss a new program for Mexico's foreign debt.

CORRECTION TO HAVANA REPORT ON DE LA ESPRIELLA

The item entitled "Panamanian President Winds Up Official Visit," and subtitled "Newspaper Comment," published in the 12 November Latin America DAILY REPORT on page M 2, should be corrected as follows:

On page M 3, the second paragraph should read: "In commenting on his statement, the Mexican paper UNO MAS UNO said that evidently the U.S. efforts to neutralize Panama's traditional position in support of the process of change in Central America, a position that is opposed to U.S. policy, have been unsuccessful. The Mexican newspaper..."

PAREDES REJECTS EFFORTS TO BE 'PEACEMAKERS'

PA111820 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1727 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Brig Gen Ruben Dario Paredes said today that we refuse to become Central America's peacemakers. Here is his statement to our colleague, Julio Miller:

[Begin recording] [Paredes] Our desire is not to meddle, not to interfere in others' problems. In the event that we are forced to do so as a result of this direct contact made by the president of the republic and two members of the general staff with their visit to Mexico, El Salvador and Nicaragua, which concluded yesterday, we would interfere only to the point where our security begins to be threatened and affected. It is already a fact that our country's economy is being affected by the Central American war, though not critically.

We are also worried that if this spread of violence doesn't stop, our security or stability, which is necessary for the year 2000 so that the Americans can comply with the Torrijos-Carter treaty, will be jeopardized. Therefore, we cannot allow violence to serve as a reason for the Americans to say that there is no guarantee in the area allowing them to leave.

Thus, the president's contacts were only intended to strengthen friendly ties. We want to caution that we don't want to meddle in others' affairs. Let every nation be the architect of its own destiny, as we are doing in our homeland.

[Question] General Paredes, Dulcidio Gonzalez, president of the National Council of Private Enterprise, in a statement to this station yesterday, said that we are not considering the risk of becoming Central America's peacemakers. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] My reply is that we will not become peacemakers. I repeat: We deplore these wars and wish that they had never happened. They are the result of the tremendous social differences that exist in these Central American nations. We are sorry about all of the consequences, the dead and the bloodshed. However, we will not become peacemakers. We give advice if we are asked. Perhaps we can work in international organizations, such as the United Nations, in the search for peace or in contributing to peace, but to participate directly as peacemakers or as the head of a group of peacemakers -- no, we will not do that.

However, we are not forgetting that we live in Central America and that we can't take the Panamanian isthmus and sail it like a ship to other latitudes simply because we want to live beyond the influence of violence that is so near. We cannot forget that we are living in Central America; but our top priority and our basic goal is the tranquillity and peace of Panamanians and of this republic, in which we are all privileged to live. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER PROMOTING AREA PEACE TALKS

PA132251 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 11 Nov 82 pp A-1, A-10

[Text] Mexico City (IPS) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado said yesterday that his government has joined the diplomatic "good offices" effort aimed at producing a prodetente dialogue between Cuba and the United States as well as between Nicaragua and Honduras.

During an official visit to Managua in February, President Jose Lopez Portillo proposed a three-point peace plan for Central America and the Caribbean.

He proposed that the United States renounce any kind of intervention in the area, called for reductions in the Central American armies and suggested the signing of nonaggression pacts between the United States and Nicaragua and between Nicaragua and neighboring countries. Later, Mexican Foreign Secretary Castandeda reactivated diplomatic efforts to arrange a high-level meeting between the U.S. and Cuban Governments. The Governments of Cuba and Nicaragua favored the dialogue but the other side did not, according to reports.

In September, Mexico and Venezuela presented a joint peace initiative for Central America. According to President de la Espriella's remarks the day before yesterday, Panama fully supports it.

Amado, who was Panama's ambassador at the OAS until he became foreign minister 2 months ago, has said that a dialogue between the United States and Cuba is necessary and that the only thing that can happen after this dialogue is that "things will either remain as they are or improve." The foreign minister reiterated his government's intent to either join iniatives or promote new initiatives aimed a having "the chiefs of state of Nicaragua and Honduras, Daniel Ortega and Roberto Suazo, go to the negotiating table."

Comparing the Mexican-Venezuelan peace proposal with the proposal that came out of the so-called "San Jose declaration" signed in Costa Rica in October by eight [as published] Central American foreign ministers, Amado said that the Panamanian Government "feels a greater affinity with, and backs" the Mexican-Venezuelan proposal. "It would be very difficult" for the San Jose meeting, "which was attended only by one of the parties (Honduras) and which excluded the other party (Nicaragua), to come up with productive conclusions aimed at a general solution," the Panamanian foreign minister said. He said that Panama attended the so-called "Forum for Peace and Democracy," as an observer.

Among the problems that are an obstacle to dialogue between Nicaragua and Honduras, Foreign Minister Amado noted the presence of [Nicaraguan] counterrevolutionaries in Honduras. They use Honduras, he said, as a "sanctuary" and at the same time create problems for the Honduran Government "because these elements encourage a war economy."

President de la Espriella took office in July 1982. Since then, he has made trips to talk with President Ronald Reagan and with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge. Prior to that, he received a Cuban Government delegation in Panama.

'CONTRADICTIONS' BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, GUARD NOTED

PA132154 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Nov 82 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] Continuing the incredible series of contradictions that have characterized the public statements of civilian and military leaders, only a few hours before President Ricardo de la Espriella returned from Mexico and Central America, General Paredes stated that Panamanian leaders "refuse to be peacemakers" and that "our position is not to get involved in the problems of others."

This renders the diplomatic efforts made by President de la Espriella, which were apparently centered on the search for adequate conditions for a negotiated solution to the conflicts in the Central American area, totally ineffective. The contradiction could be interpreted as a discrepancy between civilians and the military, were it not for the public and obvious fact that the president was accompanied on his trip by two members of the National Guard General Staff, whose presence on the mission leads to the presumption that they shared its objectives. Moreover, it is not the first time that public discrepancies have occurred in the area of foreign policy. Some weeks ago, THE MIAMI HERALD published and LA PRENSA reproduced statements by General Paredes regarding Cuban intervention in the Central American area. The authenticity of these statements, which were fully confirmed by completely reliable sources, was denied shortly afterward in a National Guard communique. The same thing is happening in foreign policy as occurs in internal affairs: The government has been unable to achieve the minimum cohesion necessary to function effectively, and the "process," torn asunder by the consequences of a past besmirched by corruption and vice and divided by uncontrollable ambitions, only offers the country an unstable future that is as uncertain as it is somber.

PAREDES DISCUSSES 1983 PLEBISCITE, 1984 ELECTION

PA130413 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] A plebiscite will be held here in Panama in mid-1983. This plebiscite will faithfully reflect the people's will prior to the 1984 presidential elections. Here is a review of today's developments following a meeting held in the Electoral Tribunal:

Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard, arrived at the Electoral Tribunal offices this morning. He met with the tribunals' magistrates and other high-ranking officials. General Paredes' party included several members of the general staff, including Lt Col Margarita Arango de Ferrufino and Lt Col Angel Mina Justiniani.

Upon arriving at the Electoral Tribunal, General Paredes was received by magistrates Cesar A. Quintero, Yoland Pulice de Rodriguez and Rolando Murgas. A few minutes later a meeting was held in the magistrates' office.

Here is General Paredes' statement:

[Begin recording] Today more than ever, this institution is of tremendous importance for both our nation and our people, who in 1984, as you, the three magistrates know fully well, expect to have an efficient electoral tribunal; one that is operating and duly organized.

Today we would also like to exchange views and to hear the Electoral Tribunal's opinions and recommendations because we are determined to help President de la Espriella implement the measures announced on 30 July, which our people yearn for, as soon as possible. We share the president's view that the healthiest thing is to submit the constitutional reforms to a plebiscite. I wanted to discuss this topic with you, to discuss whether or not we are ready for such a plebiscite. If, as would be perfectly understandable, we are not yet ready for a plebiscite, what is necessary to make us ready? What would be the shortest and the longest times necessary to get ready? What is the mechanism for holding a plebiscite of this type? What would the timetable be for all related developments, beginning with the appointment of a overall commission which would be in charge of revising the constitution? That, in short, Dr Quintero, is the purpose of our visit. [end recording]

Here is Dr Quintero's answer to General Paredes' question:

[Begin recording] I suppose that the plebiscite should take place no later than mid-1983. The census that will be conducted on 12 December, a closed census that the Comptroller's Office will conduct in a single day and a project in which the comptroller and his aides and assistants are currently working on with great dedication, will be followed by a processing period. The Electoral Tribunal will process the data turned over to us by the Comptroller's Office. That processing will take a long time: 1 year. In other words, for the plebiscite, which I think should be held no later than June or July 1983, we would have to use the updated 1980 census figures. The Electoral Tribunal has been trying to update that census, which is the one we will have to use. Of course, that census had various deficiencies which we have been trying to correct. There have been problems with the civil registry. Some of these were discovered by my colleagues before I arrived. We discovered others later. We are working very hard to correct those deficiencies, which are the result of the civil registry's lack of technology to handle certain data. My colleagues here can help correct these deficiencies, for we are revising the existing civil registry data. I think that after a suitable revision, we can use the 1980 census and we will be ready for the plebiscite so that it can truly reflect the national will -- so it can be the clean and honest plebiscite -- the country needs to make the citizens trust that everything will be handled correctly. [end recording]

After the meeting, General Paredes was approached by the local newsmen, to whom, among other things, he said the following:

[Begin recording] From now on, the electoral issue will be an issue of top-level national security because if the elections or even the plebiscite that will be held prior to the elections cause any dissatisfaction, any feeling that its handling was dishonorable or incorrect, the people might become so restless that the public order, which we want to maintain permanently peaceful, might be disrupted. The public forces are looking already into how to minimize such chances. This can be done only if we revise on a timely basis the principal instrument, the Electoral Tribunal, which from now on and until 1984 will be the most important institution in the republic. [end recording]

OPPOSITION PARTIES DISCUSS REFORM WITH PRESIDENT

PA132334 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 12 Nov 82 pp 1A, 8A

[Statement issued by Panamanian opposition parties -- the Christian Democratic Party, the Liberal Party, the Popular Nationalist Party and the Authentic Panamenist Party -- on 11 November 1982]

[Text] Representatives of the democratic opposition parties -- the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], the Liberal Party, the Popular Nationalist Party [PNP] and the Authentic Panamenist Party -- met with the president of the republic to hear the executive branch's explanations of specific proposals of the creation and operation of a commission for constitutional changes.

The parties' representatives also told the president about their own proposals on the matter, among which are that there should be no limitations on the subject of constitutional changes; and that their approval should be effected through direct vote, by choosing from among the alternative reforms presented, if no agreement is reached by the commission on a single document.

In this way, the democratic opposition parties -- the PDC, the Liberal Party, the PNP and the Authentic Panamenist Party -- made yet another effort to promote, from the position of opposition to the current regime, the achievement of a quick and effective democratization of the country.

[Dated] Panama, 11 November 1982

[Signed] Ricardo Arias Calderon, PDC; Arnulfo Escalona, Liberal Party; Olimpo Saez, PNP; Hildebrando Nicosia, Authentic Panamenist Party

PAREDES CANDIDACY 'NOT YET CONSIDERED' BY PRD

PA131847 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Nov 82 p 6A

[By Vladimir Sandoval]

[Text] Prof Rigoberto Paredes, the director of the General Directorate for Community Development (Digedecom), told LA PRENSA that the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) has not yet considered the presidential nomination of Gen Ruben Dario Paredes.

His statement referred to reports in recent nationwide publications indicating that the PRD's leftwing is opposed to General Parades' candidacy for the 1983 elections.

"No sector within the party has as yet opposed General Paredes' potential candidacy; besides, such a candidacy is not being considered," he added.

He also said that the PRD is not considering anyone's candidacy at this time, and that in due time the party will conduct consultations with the respective ranks to determine which figures will be recommended when the party's congress meets for that purpose.

Prof Rigoberto Paredes is in charge of promotion, mobilization and cadre formation of the party ranks, as well as responsibility for everything related to the party's conventions.

Prof Berta Torrijos de Arosemena refused to make any comments on the issue, claiming it was not the proper time to make any statement in that respect.

Dr Jorge Medrano, PRD vice president, denied that he has resigned, and he noted that should he decide to do so, it would be up to the party leadership to accept or reject it. He pointed out that he has somewhat separated from the group due to his activities abroad.

Medrano added that there is no crisis or massive resignations within the PRD, that it will be up to the ranks and the directors to make any changes within the PRD structures, and then only if such changes become necessary.

The assistant secretary of the government party, Harley James Mitchell, said he had neither tendered his resignation to the post he holds within the PRD, nor had he thought of doing so, because he is a true PRD man and a defender of "the revolutionary process," which he will never abandon.

BELIZE

PRICE SENDS CONDOLENCES ON BREZHNEV'S DEATH

FL121405 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Preparations are being made in Moscow for the funeral on Monday of President Brezhnev, who died yesterday. President Brezhnev, who served as Communist Party leader since 1964, will be buried in Red Square. His body will be placed in a building in Red Square in a few hours time and will remain there until the funeral in order to allow the Soviet people to pay their respects.

Hundreds of foreigners have been moved from central Moscow to make room for visitors who will attend the funeral. The Soviet news agency TASS said that Mr. Brezhnev died from a heart attack. He had suffered from heart disease for some time.

There has been no announcement about his successor. The BBC correspondent points out, however, that the Soviet leadership has chosen Yuriy Andropov as chairman of the committee organizing Mr Brezhnev's funeral. Another contender for the successor is said to be veteran member of the Politburo Mr Konstantin Chernenko.

Prime minister, the Hon George Price, earlier sent a message to the Soviet Union expressing deep regret on the death of President Brezhnev. Other Latin American leaders have also sent condolences to the Soviet Union.

COSTA RICE

VOLIO ORDERS SOVIET EMBASSY TO REDUCE STAFF

PA112141 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The Soviet Embassy will have to reduce the number of its personnel in Costa Rica according to a government order issued yesterday afternoon by Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez. Volio Jimenez himself informed Soviet Charge d'Affaires (Sergey Nakharov) of the order. (Nakharov) was summoned to the Foreign Ministry yesterday afternoon.

Volio Jimenez said that the government made this decision because of a number of complaints regarding the large number of Soviet officials in the country. According to the list maintained by the authorities, there are 25 Soviet officials here: 17 in the diplomatic section and 8 in the commercial section. Their wives, who also work in the mission, must be added to this figure.

Diplomatic officials and the chief of protocol who worked on the establishment of relations between Costa Rica and the Soviet Union in 1970 confirmed there is a verbal agreement that the number of Soviet personnel should be limited to eight. Foreign Minister Volio Jimenez said that the government's decision was based on this verbal agreement, and that he had informed the charge d'affaires of this. Nevertheless, the Soviets claim there is a protocol that was signed in Moscow in the same year, 1970, that sets the figure at 25. The Costa Rican Government, however, has decided to disregard this protocol and is sticking to its decision of reducing Soviet personnel.

Soviet Personnel in excess of the eight allowed by the government will have to leave the country soon.

Volio Jimenez said that out of courtesy and to show consideration we have not demanded that they leave the country immediately, but they will have to do so in the next few days. This means, he added, as soon as possible. Volio said the government will stick to this decision as well as to its decision of not appointing an ambassador to Moscow.

Volio Jimenez said that in the past few weeks the government has denied visas to two Soviet couriers although the embassy has been asking that they be granted permission to enter the country. The government and the Foreign Ministry feel that there is no need for two couriers in Costa Rica since the Soviet Embassy has a diplomatic pouch. According to the embassy these two couriers would be in the country for 2 months, but they have not been, and will not be, allowed to enter the country, Volio Jimenez concluded.

NATIONAL MOURNING FOR BREZHNEV DECLARED

PA130300 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] The Costa Rican Government has decreed 3 days of national mourning for the death of Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Foreign Ministry has stated:

1. In a message dated 11 November the honorable Soviet Embassy has announced the death of His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and general secretary of the CPSU, on 10 November;

2. Costa Rica has diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government.

The Costa Rican Government communique adds: It is a duty of the republic to express condolences whenever the leader of one of the countries with which it has relations dies. Three days of national mourning is decreed. During these 3 days the national flag will remain at half mast in all government buildings. The foreign and security ministers are responsible for enforcing this decree. This decree will be enforced as of 12 November.

[Signed] The president of the republic and foreign minister, Fernando Volio

PRESIDENT MONGE ON TERRORISM, REAGAN VISIT

PA120518 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpt] San Jose, Costa Rica (DPA) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge today said he will not tolerate terrorism in Costa Rica. Monge said that terrorism and guerrillas are evils that other countries are exporting to Costa Rica and are activities foreign to Costa Ricans.

Monge, who will receive President Reagan here on 4 December, said he will not permit disorders in Costa Rica, a traditionally quiet country, that could mar the visit of President Reagan.

FMLN DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN KIDNAP INCIDENT

PA131507 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0215 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] San Jose, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran guerrillas today denied any connection with the abortive kidnapping of Japanese businessman (Tetsuji Kosuga) and other similar incidents that have occurred in the capital city.

In a communique issued by FMLN representatives in San Jose, they stated: "We reiterate that the struggle is and will continue to be in El Salvador, and that we have nothing to do with military activities or organizations of this kind outside our territory."

The FMLN has declared that it is struggling for social peace, justice and the freedom of the Salvadoran people, and that this "is internationally recognized, as is the FMLN's high level of political responsibility." The FMLN reiterated that "to stop the bloodshed and protect the peace of Central America we are willing to initiate and participate in a direct dialogue with the Salvadoran Government to seek a political resolution of the conflict.

The FMLN pointed out that foreigners do violate Costa Rica's democracy, promoting terrorist actions, as in "the case of Capt Eduardo Avila, a Salvadoran Government and society have the legitimate right to defend themselves in such cases.

EL SALVADOR

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON DE LA ESPRIELLA VISIT

PA121502 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Nov 82 p 2, 13

[Text] On the occasion of Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella's meeting with Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana, Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III and Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena have issued the following communique:

"The two presidents exchanged opinions and viewpoints on the situation in their respective countries and the Central American region.

"They believe that the current climate of tension must be lessened, so that the entire Central American region will be a zone of peace and tranquillity and so that its governments and peoples can devote themselves completely to the achievement of their national objectives, in order to obtain integral development and the full existence of human rights.

"They reaffirmed the fraternal links that characterize relations between the two governments and peoples and expressed hopes for the prompt reestablishment of peace and democracy in Central America, with which Panama is united by its historic past, present and future.

"They recognized that regional peace and development are only possible through unity of ideas, interests and efforts and that an essential requirement for harmonious coexistence among the people is unlimited respect for the principles of self-determination and nonintervention in other countries' domestic affairs.

"Within this framework, the region should be free of all foreign interference, which undermines the region's own efforts to achieve the integral development of its peoples without ideological and political-military impositions; much less should they serve as objects of influence for power blocs that are struggling for world hegemony.

"They pointed out the dangers of an arms race, which impedes regional peace and democracy, which forces governments to divert resources needed to achieve their most vital objectives and which increases the dangers of a large-scale confrontation, with its fateful consequences for their peoples.

"President Magana reiterated El Salvador's support for Panama's just desire to obtain full sovereignty over the canal and expressed wishes for the prosperity and well-being of the noble Panamanian people. He also recalled the personality of the late Panamanian leader, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, who is affectionatly remembered in El Salvador for his great friendship and affection towards the Salvadoran people.

"President de la Espriella expressed his understanding of the efforts that the Salvadoran people and the National Unity Government are exerting to achieve a social and economic order that will respond to their desire to fully develop a democratic, participatory and pluralistic system permitting the total fulfillment of human rights. He expressed his support for the democratization process, the most glorious page of which was opened on 28 March.

"Issued in San Salvador on 10 November 1982"

DEPUTY DENIES REPLACEMENT OF D'AUBUISSON

PA110422 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1805 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Interview with Deputy Luis Nelson Segovia of the Salvadoran Democratic Action Party, on 10 November in San Salvador -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] We have learned from a news agency report with a Washington dateline that you will replace Maj Robert d'Aubuisson as president of the Constituent Assembly. What do you have to say about this?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, I was not surprised by the news that I read this morning in one of the local newspapers about the dismissal of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson that referred to me as the person who will replace him, but there is no truth to that report.

As I said before, I was not surprised, because rumors to that effect circulate all the time -- about changes in the Board of Directors of the Constituent Assembly and new political organizations. I repeat, nothing said in that report is true.

'SUBVERSIVES' ATTACK BUSES IN SAN SALVADOR

PA121243 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1810 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Text] Here is a report that has been confirmed by the Radio Cadena YSKL news center. Several bus routes in various parts of San Salvador have been the target of dynamite attacks today by insurgent sappers.

According to police reports, eight buses were dynamited by subversives in the area near the Candelaria neighborhood, the Vieytez Theater and in other parts in the city. The subversives have been using private vehicles to stop or to try to stop mass transportation. The police said that the most affected routes were Routes No 26 and 27. However, they did not state how many buses on those routes were attacked. The reports indicate that eight buses have been attacked by the subversive groups so far this morning.

Spokesmen for the Salvadoran Bus Owners Association, AEAS, said that despite this effort to stop mass transport in San Salvador, its buses will continue to provide normal service to the community and that transportation to the International Fair will continue until 2200 as scheduled, so that this event will be a complete success.

MILITARY CONTINUES CLEANUP OPERATIONS IN NORTH

PA130424 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 Nov 82 pp 3, 7

[Text] Combined forces of the army and security corps are conducting simultaneous cleanup operations in Chalatenango and Morazan Departments, military sources reported yesterday.

The same sources said that the purpose of these operations which were ordered by the armed forces high command is to clear both departments of extremist redoubts. Subversive groups reportedly control the following places in Chalatenango Department: Las Vueltas, Jicaro and other places of minor importance; in Morazan Department the rebels reportedly control Perquin, Torola, San Fernando and Jocoaitique. There is nothing definite about the situation in the village of Sociedad.

The military sources did not divulge the number of troops sent to those departments, but they added that in addition to the military units permanently patrolling those sectors, security corps units and troops from the rapid deployment infantry battalions had been dispatched to those departments with artillery and air support.

Officers questioned about the troop mobilizations refused to give details of the operations, indicating that communications with field commanders had been suspended and all they could say is that the government forces were advancing on the previously mentioned places which are said to be in the hands of the clandestine organizations' forces.

The same sources gave no information on the quantity and type of arms used by the army, but it was obvious that the army is using the most appropriate weaponry to fight in those regions where the terrain is abrupt and with mountain ranges.

The military authorities established a curfew from 2200 to 0500 in Chalatenango. This emergency measure, the military sources added, is effective in the capital as well as the major towns and villages.

The operation in Chalatenango Department includes some sectors north of the San Salvador and Cuscatlan Departments as well as part of Cabanas. "All we can say is that the operations began early this week, but we do not know when they will end," the military sources said.

When the operations are over, the sources said, the Defense Ministry will issue an official report on the results.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ON DIALOGUE REJECTION

PA111424 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 1855 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Statement issued by Salvadoran Human Rights Commission -- no date given]

[Excerpt] In regard to dialogue and the search for peace, we maintain that since 15 October 1979, the state of war in our country has increased as never before and that repression has been a logical consequence of that situation. This has led to the structural crisis of our system, which has refused to make changes that could end or at least lessen the social injustice in our country.

The agrarian reform and other measures implemented by the government have not improved the situation; instead, it all seems to have been a simple maneuver to satisfy the political ambitions of the moment.

The political process in our country is a good example of what selfish groups can do when they are in power. Political power should serve the people and not the selfish interests of a few.

The fact is that the situation remains the same. At a moment when it is possible to find solutions to the Salvadoran conflict through dialogue, the sectors in power, the so-called National Unity, are opposed to all form of dialogue that could bring about unity of the Salvadoran family. These are the same sectors that have been opposed to any economic and social changes throughout the history of our country. It is they who in one way or another have been promoting violence against and repression of the people, whom they treat as enemies.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PA111714 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Communique issued by the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front's press committee on 9 November 1982]

[Text] The increasing domestic and international rejection of the terrorism practiced by the Salvadoran security forces has forced the U.S. Government to express concern and to threaten the Salvadoran Government with a suspension of military aid.

The Reagan administration, for appearances' sake, has blamed the genocide, which constitutes some 40,000 political murders, on certain abuses committed by some military personnel and on malpractice by the Salvadoran judicial system, which has certainly been profaned by its subordination to the military regime.

This is one of the causes, but not the primary one. We are not dealing with a simple malfunction, but with an organized power structure that seeks, through political murders, to silence all expressions of the people's opposition.

The Revolutionary Democratic Front wants to state clearly that the basic reason for the massive violations of human rights in El Salvador is the country's antidemocratic government, which upholds and promotes a repressive structure. As long as the system of killings continues to be a part of the government structure and as long as its existence continues to be accepted and protected, the legal branch will continue its blind, deaf and mute conduct, due to both fear and convenience. The cancer that is eroding the regime is not being excised; they are merely trying to save face. That is why we must try to understand the results of the visits by Fred Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense, and Gen Wallace Nutting, commander of the Pentagon's Southern Command.

U.S. pressures result only in a few transfers of Salvadoran military personnel from one post to another. They are not punished for their responsibility for murder and are not even discharged from the army; on the contrary, in actions that simply guarantee their impunity, they are placed in other important and well-paid jobs in government and army agencies. One example is that of Col Nicolas Carranza, who was deputy defense secretary 2 years ago and who later became manager of the country's telecommunications; he is now being transferred to the Lempa hydroelectric executive commission's main office, in charge of the production of electricity.

There is also the case of Col Adolfo Blandon, Major d'Aubuisson's henchman, who was promoted from the 2d Brigade in Santa Ana to the 1st Infantry Brigade in San Salvador.

These are examples of the lack of authority and the lack of interest in confronting the root of the evil. At the same time, they reveal the Salvadoran Army high command's commitment to and interest in maintaining the same repressive structure.

The judicial branch can hardly preserve a state of law and order when a few murderers, not even the most important, receive profitable transfers as punishment.

FMLN FRONT REPORTS 9, 10 NOVEMBER ACTIVITIES

PA132203 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 12 Nov 82

[War report from Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front]

[Text] On Tuesday, 9 November at 0200, an FMLN squad entered the town of San Agustin and clashed with the enemy near this town. The shootout lasted 10 minutes and the enemy suffered two casualties. Later, our forces withdrew without problems. This action was carried out under Commander (Matias).

In this same southeastern front, and on the same day at 1300, another FMLN combat unit staged a harassment attack on enemy positions along the Coastal Highway between KMs 82 and 84. The attack lasted 15 minutes and our companeros then withdrew in an orderly manner, and without problems. Immediately afterward, our army clashed with another enemy patrol that had been sent as reinforcements.

On Wednesday, 10 November, also on the Francisco Sanchez southeastern front, at 0600, FMLN forces got control of a section of the Coastal Highway between KMs 82 and 84 at the turnoff between the 14 July and (El Relanje) Bridges.

At 0625, our forces machinegunned two vehicles carrying soldiers dressed in civilian clothes. The enemy withdrew without fighting; they suffered various casualties. Immediately afterward, our forces stopped various commercial vehicles and, after using them to block the highway, burned them for not complying with the orders of our general command.

At 0830, the enemy appeared with 60 soldiers who came from Tierra Blanca; heavy fighting ensued. The enemy later got reinforcements from Usulutan, with whom clashes also ensued. Our forces maintained their positions on the highway until 1400 and after 5 hours of fighting withdrew without problems. We inflicted 15 casualties on the enemy, including 9 dead and 7 wounded [number as heard], among soldiers and treasury policemen. Three Treasury Police corporals were among the dead and an army sargeant among the wounded. In these clashes, the enemy used 81-mm mortars, 57-mm cannon, a helicopter gunship and two A-37 planes. The aircraft were used to bomb and machinegun our positions for 1 1/2 hours. They dropped 12 bombs but we suffered no casualties.

That same day at 1730, near (La Ceiba Gacha), an FMLN unit again occupied a sector of the Coastal Highway where they burned two vehicles. One was a soft drink truck and the other a private car. Traffic on the Coastal Highway was paralyzed almost all day Wednesday, 10 November, despite the deployment of the dictatorship's forces all along the Coastal Highway.

This military report is signed by the joint command of the southeastern front, San Agustin Tres Calles region, Commanders (Roberto Girones), (Pablo Uribes) and (Kenes)

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT DENIES TROOPS ENTERED MEXICO

PA101923 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 3 Nov 82 pp 6, 46

[Text] The Guatemalan Government yesterday branded false and ill-intended a report from Mexico again accusing the national army of having entered border territory in search of Guatemalan peasants in refuge in Chiapas.

Authorized government spokesmen referred to a UPI item signed by Anni O'Conner claiming that "some 100 Guatemalan soldiers entered Mexico and attacked a refugee camp in search of Guatemalan peasants who had fled the country earlier."

The statement was attributed to a priest of the refugee committee headed by the archbishop of San Cristobal de las Casas. The priest refused to give his name, according to the information.

The report added that, when some neighbors alerted them, the peasants were able to escape and hide in the jungle shortly before the soldiers entered the camp.

The Guatemalan Government, through its authorized spokesmen, declared that the charges are unfounded, false and ill-intended.

The spokesmen indicated that military sources were consulted and denied that military or security forces had entered Mexican territory. Besides, they pointed out, all military units have specific instructions not to violate, for any reason at all, any of the areas bordering neighboring countries.

Thus, the sources concluded, the information attributed to the priest is absolutely false. The situation on the border is calm and such a report is similar to others indicating that there are conflicts with Mexico, which have never occurred.

The government has enough problems here, it was noted, not to look for more problems with neighboring countries.

COUP PLOTTERS TO BE PUNISHED; REBEL CAMPS FOUND

PA132143 Paris AFP in Spanish 0114 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 12 Nov (AFP) -- During a brief interview President Efrain Rios Montt told reporters that the government has announced severe measures against the military men and civilians who were involved in the coup to overthrow him. The coup was discovered on 20 October.

In another development, the government released a communique today reporting that the army discovered a guerrilla camp and killed one of its residents.

The army reported that, during a search operation in northwestern Guatemala, three guerrilla camps were discovered Wednesday near the San Antonio el Baldio farm, in El Quiche Department. The official report adds that there was a shootout lasting over an hour and that one guerrilla died while the rest fled into the mountains.

The army seized a large quantity of ammunition, foodstuffs, medicines and a guerrilla operations diary which, according to the report, contains valuable information on guerrilla activities.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR UNITED NATIONS

PA132134 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola has left for New York to participate in the UN General Assembly sessions. It is not known how long the Guatemalan chief diplomat will remain in New York, but Edgar Sarceno will be acting foreign minister for the duration of Castillo's absence.

Meanwhile, the already-deteriorated relations among the Central American countries could worsen as a result of the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry's open support for Colombia to preside over the upcoming OAS meeting.

Guatemala's support for Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda, who is competing with his Honduran counterpart, Edgardo Paz Barnica, to preside over the OAS assembly, could be interpreted as a lack of solidarity on Guatemala's part toward one of its neighbors in the region.

The government has made no official statement about the reason for supporting the Colombian foreign minister, although Foreign Minister Castillo Arriola recently told the press that this support had already been pledged to the South American country.

JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED WITH COSTA RICA

PA101910 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Eduardo Castillo Arriola and Fernando Volio Jimenez, foreign ministers of Guatemala and Costa Rica, tonight signed a joint declaration regarding the processes being experienced by the peoples of the Central American isthmus, at the end of the meetings they have been holding since yesterday.

The document contains several points, including that the two foreign ministers noted the critical political and economic situation prevailing in Central America and the fact that this demands a coordinated effort by the governments and peoples to overcome.

In addition, the two foreign ministers agreed on the need to establish factors that will permit peaceful relations among the governments of the area to be maintained on the basis of unrestricted respect for their political, economic and social systems.

They also pledged to fully adhere to the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states and the principle of solving any problems that might arise between them by the peaceful means prescribed in international law.

The two foreign ministers also reaffirmed their government's commitment to the principles of the American convention on human rights and of the universal declaration of human rights.

The two ministers signed the joint declaration in the presence of the ambassadors of three isthmian countries: Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

HONDURAS

CONGRESS DEBATES INDISCRIMINATE SEARCHES

Deputy Rodas Baca Remarks

PA110336 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpts] A heated parliamentary debate arose after the military was accused of carrying out indiscriminate searches.

A National Party deputy complained yesterday at the National Congress, saying that the military does not respect the immunity of deputies when carrying out searches and inspections. Liberal Deputy Modesto Rodas Baca during a debate criticized the lack of respect toward people in the south when the military carries out searches. The young deputy added that, in contrast, the military protects former Somozist guards. Liberal Deputy Orlando Gomez Cisneros suggested the possibility of establishing a state of siege, which would mean the suspension of constitutional guarantees.

The military searches prompted a heated parliamentary debate at Congress after Radio America criticized them last Monday. Here is a report by Guillermo Castellanos Enamorado:

Roberto Echenique Salgado, a nationalist deputy for Gracias a Dios Department, yesterday presented a motion at the National Congress that provoked a series of contrasting reactions.

During the debate, Deputy Modesto Rodas Baca said the following:

[Begin recording] For some reason, we observe that more abuses are being committed day after day, not only on the pretext of security, but on the pretext that this is protecting the Constitution. However, I have also seen that the deputies are not respected, supposedly because superiors' orders are being carried out. I have seen how a deputy was searched in Choluteca. I have also witnessed individuals who are foreign to our Honduran nation and are still wearing the Nicaraguan National Guard uniform getting the army's protection. They are never searched in [word indistinct] camps. I'd say that the Congress' Board of Directors should send a copy of the note [not further identified] to the armed forces so that all the foreigners who are received in the country as exiles respect our laws. They must respect what is stated in the right to asylum. I tell you that right in Choluteca, only a few kilometers away, there are camps. You can see armed Nicaraguans, who are causing us greater conflicts every day. This will cost the country a lot of blood.

While Hondurans are disrespected and our dignity is offended -- buses are searched even at midnight, not caring if there are children inside -- these gentlemen are untouchable. Everyone in Choluteca knows when these individuals are mobilized. The people say: The contras [counterrevolutionaries] are coming. This is all. This is what I wanted to say, Mr President. Thank you. [end recording]

Orlando Gomez Cisneros, a well-known member of parliament, also participated in the debate:

[Begin Gomez Cisneros recording] Although the intention and purpose behind it are good, I think that [words indistinct] has materialized. There have been excesses, abuses, and irregularities. I do not agree with Deputy Elias J. Calix when he says that when these men have searched vehicles they have done it with all the necessary courtesy and good manners. We want our rights respected.

Therefore, I will propose -- if the chamber considers it proper, or if a new motion is necessary -- that we also demand that the rights of all citizens in general be respected. If we want to go against the law and the Constitution, then in specific cases we can let the members of public security act freely so that they can [words indistinct], so that they can deprive the people of their liberty, etc, etc. If this is the case, a state of siege should be declared, as this would mean that all public liberties would be restricted, and the authorities could stage all those outrages. [end recording]

Deputy Jose Efrain Bu G[illegible]on, in summarizing what had been said in relation to the motion presented by Echenique Salgado, said he had not issued the order to search the deputies' cars, but that if protection was not wanted, he would forget about it from now on.

Further Report

PA131924 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Honduran Foreign Minister Edgárdo Paz Barnica will travel to Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, for a short visit on Friday, 12 November. According to a Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry news bulletin, the trip is in response to the Sandinist government's repeated invitations. During his stay, Paz Barnica is slated to meet with Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and with the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Relations between the two countries have deteriorated due to the Honduran Government's protection of the bands of former Somozist guardsmen, who almost daily enter Nicaraguan territory.

Meanwhile, Liberal Honduran Deputy Modesto Rodas Baca repeated over a radio broadcast his charges about the Honduran Army's support for the Somozist counterrevolutionaries who want to attack Nicaragua. The parliamentarian, a member of the ruling party in Honduras, has accused the Honduran Armed Forces of collaborating with the Salvadoran Army in its struggle against the guerrillas. Rodas had previously made a similar charge against the military in his country's one-chambered Congress.

According to the Honduran politician, things should no longer be kept silent because the truth is being said abroad: Honduras is being pushed into a war with Nicaragua and into collaborating with the Salvadoran Army. The liberal deputy said that a dishonest sector within the Honduran military has not yet staged a coup simply because there is no money in the government's treasury. If they want to stage a coup, he added, let them, but we can't go on concealing everything.

RODAS BACA CLARIFIES REMARKS MADE IN CONGRESS

PA131917 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Honduran listeners: Just as the great liberal leader, Modesto Rodas Alvarado -- who is well remembered by those of us who work here, especially by the news dir[illegible]tor -- often visited us, his son, Deputy Modesto Rodas Baca, is visiting us today.

First of all, welcome, Mr Deputy. We want to tell our listeners that there has been a good deal of reaction to a statement you made in Congress.

Many comments have been made. There is a consensus among thinking people that your statement hurt the Honduran image more than any systematic campaign by the Sandinist government or by those who oppose the Honduran constitutional regime.

First, good morning, Mr Deputy. My first question is: Do you hold to your charge made in Congress that Honduran armed forces are protecting counterrevolutionaries in the country's south?

[Answer] Thank you for giving me this opportunity to address the Honduran people. I have practically been forced to come here, because I didn't want to comment further on this matter. I wanted to leave this up to the government, so that it would be investigated. However, because of the commotion that I've caused and in response to the talk of my irresponsibility and political immaturity, I have come to talk and I will speak clearly.

As for my statement in Congress, I can honestly say that I uphold it. What is happening is a matter of public knowledge, particularly in the departments on the border with Nicaragua. It has been said that I oppose the internationalization of peace. I want to be very clear on this: The internationalization of peace, beyond being a doctrine of the Liberal Party, of the Honduran people and of all Central Americans who love peace, is a doctrine that I support as well.

There has been talk of actions taken by certain individuals in the armed forces on behalf of the constitutional government. I have come here to charge that certain irresponsible armed forces members have tried to discredit and spoil this doctrine of peace. It isn't the politicians, the deputies or the civilians who have been protecting individuals who are foreign to Honduras. I want to say this clearly: Let it be well understood that Honduras is for the Hondurans. We have big problems here that only the Hondurans can solve. We should not allow foreigners and enemies of democracy to scuttle our efforts to keep this country in peace.

[Question] When you talk about foreigners, are you referring to Nicaraguan exiles or to the so-called U.S. advisers?

[Answer] When I refer to foreigners I am not only referring to Nicaraguan exiles who are here, I am referring to Salvadorans, Americans and all who want to involve us in a war, not only against Nicaragua but in El Salvador too. This is internationally known. The press has reported it. They have even reported the number of troops massed on the border with El Salvador, allegedly to protect the border. Everyone agrees with this: the Honduran Army was created and formed to defend our democratic institutions and sovereignty, but we also know -- I am not the only one, everyone knows -- that the army has been helping the Salvadoran Government. This has had a number of sequels. Unfortunately, this situation has forced me to speak out here. This issue dates back to the times of the Constituent Assembly. We all know how the press has been manipulated here in Honduras.

[Question] Would you be willing to face questioning at the National Congress? Do you think your charge calls for congressional questioning of the country's military commanders?

[Answer] I have said that when I've talked to the Honduran nation, I've done so with full responsibility. I think there should be an inquiry. The internationalization of peace is a policy pursued by the Honduran liberal administration. It is a doctrine supported by each and every Liberal Party member.

I think that many companeros in Congress and in other parties share this opinion. I believe this is something that is shared by all Hondurans, regardless of class, color or profession. I think there should be an inquiry and that accounts should be rendered, because we are being led to certain limits that are very dangerous.

You didn't ask me about this, but we've heard commentaries on the international radio by our newsmen who said that the United States is not a trustworthy ally. We have the recent case of Argentina, a fraternal Latin American country. The famous Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty exists, and when Argentina was invaded by an extracontinental and colonial nation, what was the U.S. position? It didn't even maintain a neutral position. We here in Honduras are forced into a position even lower than pawns in the chess game of international politics. What would happen if we were engaged in a war with Nicaragua and a pawn is moved in the Middle East and petroleum is thereby affected? They would leave us in peace, or rather they would leave Honduras to rest in peace. They would leave us alone. Who will supply the dead in the Central American war? The Hondurans will. We would all go to a war because it involved our country, Honduras, but who would have provoked this war? It wouldn't matter who did. Who would be leading us to it? It doesn't matter, because we would defend our country, all Hondurans would. However, they would leave us in bad shape.

[Question] Would you be willing to accept an inquiry at the National Congress and do you believe that your charge demands that the National Congress question the military commanders? I am asking this because there is something that worries and scares us: There is talk of war, a war that, as our own commentaries have said, the Honduran people don't want and reject. The only war we want to fight and win is the war against poverty and [word indistinct]. For this reason, I ask you again: Would you be willing to face an inquiry in Congress and do you think that your charge demands that the National Congress question the top military commanders?

[Answer] Yes, just as I came here and said I was willing to talk responsibly, I am equally willing to face any inquiry, not only from Congress but from the Honduran people, who should want to ask questions. I also think that the military officers should be summoned to give explanations. As you said, it isn't only this station and the director of this program that want a war against dependence and hunger. All Hondurans who love this country want it, regardless of political affiliation and social class. I repeat: Honduras is for the Hondurans. Let's solve our serious domestic problems.

WOMAN ABSOLVED OF GUERRILLA TIES, RELEASED

PA101942 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Nov 82 p 4

[Excerpt] San Pedro Sula -- Criminal Court Judge Arturo Martinez Diaz yesterday granted a letter of freedom to Ana Margarita Martinez Garay, dismissing all charges regarding her involvement in crimes that the police say were carried out by the Revolutionary Armed Movement, MAR, guerrilla command.

Ana Margarita Martinez Garay received the legal document at the "Leonardo Martinez Valenzuela" Hospital, where she is recovering from injuries suffered when, in a state of despair, she jumped from the fourth floor of the Department of National Investigation, DIN, building.

The others involved in this well-known incident are being held in prison, since enough evidence to merit preventive detention was found.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON BREZHNEV'S DEATH

PA121724 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Communique issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on 11 November]

[Text] Whereas:

1. Companero Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU secretary general and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, died on 10 November;

2. Leonid Brezhnev was always a good friend to Nicaragua and the Sandinist popular revolution;

3. Within the strong bonds that unite the peoples and Governments of Nicaragua and the USSR, Companero Brezhnev always offered his best and most sincere efforts, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua agrees:

Article 1. To express, in the name of the people and Government of Nicaragua, the most profound condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, to the Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the USSR Council of Ministers, to the CPSU and to the Soviet people for the death of Companero Leonid Brezhnev.

Article 2. To decree 3 days of national mourning, during which the Nicaraguan and FSLN flags shall fly at halfmast in all public buildings and military installations in the republic.

Article 3. To name an official delegation to attend the funeral services for Companero Leonid Brezhnev.

Article 4. To deliver this agreement to the CPSU Central Committee.

Article 5. This decree will go into effect as of its publication in any mass media, notwithstanding its later publication in the official gazette.

Given in the city of Managua on 11 November 1982, the year of unity in facing aggression

[Signed] Government Junta of National Reconstruction, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Rafael Cordoba Rivas

STATE COUNCIL SENDS MESSAGE ON BREZHNEV'S DEATH

PA121351 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text of State Council message sent to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 11 November on the occasion of Leonid Brezhnev's death]

[Text] Companeros: With deep sorrow, we learned today of the death of Companero Leonid Brezhnev, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, for which we express our most sincere condolences.

We have always expressed complete respect for Companero Brezhnev, hero of the USSR, for his participation in the war of the great fatherland, for his unbending struggle for world peace and the progress of mankind and for his generous solidarity with the peoples who are struggling for their liberation, demonstrated throughout his life, in which he championed such causes at international forums.

His life's work, therefore, must be described as gigantic, invaluable and of possible impact on mankind's future.

His death constitutes an irreparable loss, not only to the USSR people, party and government, but to our State Council and our people as well, because the USSR, through Leonid Brezhnev, has been on the side of the Nicaraguan people, with his unselfish aid in dealing with the needs and problems we face as a newlyborn revolution and with his support at international assemblies, where he denounced the constant attacks we have suffered.

We reiterate, companeros of the Presidium, in the name of our State Council, of the organizations represented therein and I in my own name, our most sincere condolences for such an irreparable loss for all who struggle for world peace and the people's dignity.

Fraternally,

[Signed] Commander of the revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua.

DANIEL ORTEGA TO ATTEND BREZHNEV FUNERAL

PA131342 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, will head the high-level delegation that will represent Nicaragua at the funeral of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to be held in Moscow on 15 November.

The FSLN National Directorate and the government junta also appointed Rene Nunez, member of the Sandinist Assembly and secretary of the National Directorate, and Miguel D'Escoto, member of the Sandinist Assembly and foreign minister, to accompany Ortega Saavedra.

Our delegation will join many top-level delegations from around the world in attending Brezhnev's funeral. These delegations include such figures as UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.S. Vice President George Bush, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Indian Prime Minister Indira Ghandi and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROPOSES SUMMIT TO HONDURAS

PA140008 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2323 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Managua, 13 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Nicaraguan Government, which has attempted to alleviate tensions with neighboring Honduras, has proposed that they hold talks at a summit meeting between the two countries before the end of the month, the Foreign Ministry has reported.

The Foreign Ministry issued a communique last night stating that the proposal for a meeting in Mexico between Nicaraguan revolutionary junta leader Daniel Ortega and President Roberto Suazo Cordova was given to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, who made an official 1-day visit to Managua yesterday.

Paz Barnica said that Honduras will submit a response in coming days.

The Nicaraguan authorities' initiative came close on the heels of Paz Barnica's announcement that his government will control the activities of Nicaraguan rightwing guerrillas in Honduras who are attempting to overthrow the Sandinist regime.

Nicaragua has accused the United States and Honduras, the closest U.S. ally in Central America, of trying to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government by providing arms to and training supporters of the late Nicaraguan rightwing dictator Anastasio Somoza in several camps along the Nicaraguan-Honduran border.

A long chain of armed border clashes between Nicaragua and Honduras have increased the fear that a large-scale war may break out between the two countries.

Paz Barnica returned to Honduras last night after holding talks with Nicaraguan leaders in an effort to alleviate tensions.

ORTEGA DELIVERS SPEECH TO TRADE UNION CONGRESS

PA120212 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Speech by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, to close a meeting of the Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity, in Managua -- live]

[Text] Companeros of the Presidency [of the Congress], companero delegates to the special meeting of the Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity [CPUSTAL], special guests:

Today we were officially informed of the death of Companero Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Our people, the FSLN, the revolutionary government, have felt as their own the sorrow felt by the Soviet people and party at the irreplaceable loss of Companero Brezhnev.

At this special meeting that ends today in Managua, at which thousands of workers of Latin America and the Caribbean are represented, we wish to pay tribute and just homage to the man who was the leader of the first state of workers and peasants, to one who was a permanent fighter on behalf of the most sacred interests of humanity and who was a consistent friend of the Sandinist people's revolution.

This Special Council has been organized in Nicaragua at a time that, we repeat, is difficult, is critical for all humanity; at a time in which an effort is being made to fight against a hegemonic policy that the United States is trying to impose in all areas, a hegemonic policy that is the principal cause of the economic problems with which the world is besieged, a hegemonic policy that does not hesitate to resort to military adventures, aggression and invasions, and a policy that is repudiated by the peoples of the world.

We are holding this General Council in Nicaragua, a country that is seriously threatened by that hegemonic and adventurist policy. The mere fact of your presence in our country is a form of encouragement, of recognition of our hardworking people, of support for the Nicaraguan Republic, which is facing difficult times.

The fact that you are meeting in Nicaragua is in itself a rejection of the adventurist policies, the aggressive, hegemonic policies. We are grateful for this gesture, for this show of confidence in our people and our revolution.

Of course, there is nothing stronger in these difficult times than the unity of workers: the unity of Nicaraguan workers, which is the permanent aspiration and the strategic goal of the revolution; the unity of Central American workers; the unity of Latin American and Caribbean workers; the unity of workers of Asia, Africa, Europe and the entire world. There is nothing more formidable than this unity of workers to contain and defeat that aggressive, adventurist policy that is endangering all humanity.

With this special meeting of the General Council, we realize that we are making a contribution to the unity of Latin American and Caribbean workers at a time when the peoples are clamoring for unity of democratic, progressive, revolutionary and free governments of Latin America to confront the aggressions and military adventurers and economic aggressions.

Our peoples are increasingly aware, are increasingly able to identify their true enemies: Our peoples by their incalculable strength moved toward the unity of the continent when the imperialist policy was unmasked in the Malvinas. Our peoples are moving toward the unity of governments made up of revolutionary forces, of progressive and democratic political parties in the face of the dangers of aggression, of invasion in Central America. Our peoples are also moving toward that unity that is urgent and necessary in order to face up to the enormous foreign debt that weighs on their shoulders.

Latin America and the Caribbean are experiencing difficult times, but these are also heroic times because it is in difficult times that peoples respond, that peoples fight, that peoples triumph.

The present U.S. administration is trying to make maximum use of this hegemonic policy in order to try to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution. We understand the fears felt by the present U.S. administration with respect to the Nicaraguan revolution. They do not fear the Nicaraguan revolution because it is allegedly sending weapons to the Salvadoran patriots. They do not fear the Nicaraguan revolution because of what it might say against them, because of the Sandinist rhetoric that they condemn. They actually fear the Nicaraguan revolution because it is authentic and real; and because, being a triumphant, authentic and real revolution, it is a good example for the peoples. Hence their plans of aggression; hence their attempts to destroy our revolution. They think that with these means they will be able to counter the possibilities of change in other countries. They think that in this way they can restrain the fighting spirit, the spirit of struggle of the peoples of Central America, of Latin America and of the Caribbean. Above all, they think that in this way they can demoralize the peoples in their struggle and impose their solutions that run contrary to history.

They are again mistaken, because when revolutions are true ones, when their strength comes from the peoples, from the workers, the laborers and the peasants, then revolutions become invincible.

They have been mistaken on other occasions, and they will be mistaken again in Nicaragua. They have tried to isolate us internationally, and they have failed in those attempts. They are trying to harm the country's production by murdering technicians in the border areas and by kidnapping workers as they did 2 days ago in the border area.

They are making a mistake when they act in this manner in the belief that our peoples will be intimidated or if they believe that the Nicaraguan workers and peasants will take to their heels, will flee or will be demoralized.

We are feeling the effects of the decision made by the present U.S. administration to continuously attack us, to stage major aggressions, to destabilize the revolution in order to destroy it. They use all imaginable resources. Their weapons range from the criminal cutting of workers' throats, the use of explosive to blow up bridges or to attempt to blow up the refinery and the manipulation of our people's religious feelings in an attempt to divide that which no one has been able to divide, to the circulation of counterfeit dollars, as our intelligence organizations discovered recently. There was clear indication that this circulation of counterfeit dollars, dollars which were very well made, was part of the destabilization plans being pursued by the enemy in order to harm our economy even further than it has already been harmed.

They are using every conceivable resource, and they are so arrogant, adventurous and irresponsible that they are hurting their own people with their policy. They are endangering all of humanity with their policy.

When it comes to specific deeds concerning the Nicaraguan revolution, which are well known, in their arrogance they don't even bother to hide or deny them.

When the UN Security Council discussed and voted on a resolution that was already approved in the UN Charter -- which points out the need to solve problems among states through dialogue and negotiation and stresses that the use of force or threat of force to solve problems must be rejected -- and when everybody voted in favor of a resolution on this at the UN Security Council, they, with all their arrogance, rejected and vetoed it.

They are so arrogant that when the NEWSWEEK accusations came out and State Department officials were questioned by U.S. journalists, well, they didn't deny it; they didn't say it wasn't true. On the contrary, they made it appear as though everything was true.

We are facing an administration that is trying to legalize and normalize its hegemonic policy. It is an administration that is trying to impose a hegemonic policy on its own people. However, this same people rejects it. This same people shows this rejection with protests and denunciations in the United States itself.

The Nicaraguan revolution, which has made great efforts to improve the workers' standard of living; the Nicaraguan revolution, which has made great efforts to make our people advance in education and culture; the Nicaraguan revolution, which found 174 unions at the time of the victory and which can proudly say after 3 short years that we already have 1,751 organized unions; this Nicaraguan revolution that has been attacked by U.S. policy demands respect from this U.S. administration.

We've talked about a willingness to hold discussions with them.

We've talked about a willingness to talk with them. They've responded to our proposals for dialogue and discussion by introducing more weapons into Honduran territory to arm the Somozist guardsmen. To our proposals for a dialogue they've responded with combined military maneuvers with the Honduran Army on the border with Nicaragua. To our proposals for a dialogue, they are responding by pressuring international banks and multilateral organizations so they do not give any kind of aid to Nicaragua.

These are the circumstances under which, after renegotiating our foreign debt following the revolutionary victory, pointing out that it was a foreign debt that Somozism had acquired with international banks, we entered into negotiations. Ever since then we have serviced our foreign debt on time. We began to pay on time at the cost of great sacrifices. We began to pay on time at the risk of having to close certain industries and companies because the foreign exchange we needed to import raw materials for these companies and industries had to be used to service the foreign debt, because the limitations of our resources due to the economic injustices prevailing in the world made us choose between keeping the industries running and servicing the debt.

We have been meeting our payments in servicing the debt. We can say we are one of the few countries that has been meeting its debt service payments. However, the political pressures have been greater than the rules established by the banks themselves as commercial terms, because Nicaragua has for some time been entitled to receive loans on commercial terms from those banks that are receiving payments on time from Nicaragua.

They have denied us loans on commercial terms for a basically political reason. We realize this. The main banks to which we are indebted are U.S. banks, and there has been a political determination to harm the Nicaraguan revolution. This political determination has been exercising a decisive influence in keeping Nicaragua from receiving even the commercial terms that they respect throughout the world.

We are presently experiencing a very difficult situation because, despite the military aggressions and the plans being pursued by the enemy, we must pay to those private banks — to which we have been making regular payments -- $41,281,000 for the months of November and December. In total, adding this to the other payments that we are due to make, we owe some $91.6 million.

Meanwhile, because we are paying these debts, we are faced with the risk of having our companies paralyzed and our industries closed for lack of raw material, because we have not allocated the foreign exchange for importing that raw material and because we have allocated that foreign exchange for servicing the debt.

We have not received fair treatment from those bankers. This has created a very critical situation for our country at this point. It will be necessary to make decisions, and the decisions we make will depend on the attitude taken by those banks to which we are indebted and to which we have been making faithful payments. This is a clear reflection of the aggression that Nicaragua is enduring. This is a clear reflection of the fact that in addition to the difficulties that developing countries experience, in Nicaragua those difficulties of the economic crisis that we have inherited from the rich capitalist countries are compounded by the political determination of the present U.S. administration to harm our revolution and destabilize it in order to destroy it.

We were saying that when revolutions are true, they are invincible, and we have a true revolution here. We have a poor, humble, hardworking people who, with great sacrifice, are making the land produce; who with great sacrifice are maintaining and reactivating our poor industries; and who with great sacrifice are continuing the education of the children and adolescents. We have a revolutionary people with a commitment to peace, with a commitment to work, and above all, with revolutionary dignity. It should be very clear to those who advise President Reagan that these people will never purchase peace by sacrificing their dignity. These people will never acquire peace in exchange for the sacrifice of their independence, their freedom or their sovereignty. These people will never give up their dignity in the face of aggression, murder and threats.

They can blockade these people if they feel like it. They can attack or invade these people, but they can't defeat them because, we repeat, we have a true revolution here. [applause]

We want to tell you companeros gathered at this Special General Council of CPUSTAL that we appreciate your solidaristic statements and the militant support that your respective countries give to the Nicaraguan people's struggle. We want to tell you that this nation committed to the workers' interests, this revolution made up of workers and peasants, cannot fail -- will never fail -- the workers, laborers and peasants of Latin American and the Caribbean, who are in solidarity with this revolution and with the workers of Asia, Africa and Europe. We will not fail the American workers. We will not fail those who have given us their support, trusting our revolution from afar. We will not fail those who denounce the enemies of our revolution in their respective countries. We will not fail those who are in solidarity with our people. We tell them that we will be consistent until the end with our slogan of Free Fatherland or Death! [crowd shouts: Or Death] [applause]

BARRICADA URGES HONDURAS NOT TO REFUSE SUMMIT

PA141721 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1622 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Managua, 14 Nov (ACAN-AFE) -- The Sandinist daily BARRICADA, published in Managua, notes in its editorial today that "it would be dangerous for Honduras" to refuse to participate in a summit with a member of the Nicaraguan junta in Mexico in the last week of November, as proposed by the Nicaraguan Government.

The proposal for the meeting between Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan government junta, and President Roberto Suazo was transmitted to the Honduran Government through its foreign secretary, Edgardo Paz Barnica, who visited Nicaragua last Friday.

The editorial points out that the Honduran president previously declined the proposal of the Mexican and Venezuelan Governments to meet with Commander Ortega in Caracas, stating that he had previous commitments with a group of Honduran businessmen.

The Sandinist paper emphasizes that "it would be erroneous and even dangerous for Honduras to overlook this new opportunity to obtain through dialogue a detente in the serious problem that has emerged on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border."

CASTRO ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR BREZHNEV FUNERAL

PA141659 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, arrived today in Moscow heading the Cuban delegation that will attend Leonid Brezhnev's funeral. The other members of the Cuban delegation are Ramiro Valdez and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and vice presidents of the Councils of State and Ministers.

The leaders of Mongolia, Czechoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, Gustav Husak, Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, arrived in Moscow heading the delegation of their respective countries.

Petar Stambolic, president of the State Presidency of Yugoslavia, arrived in Moscow heading the Yugoslav delegation.

Meanwhile, the Chinese delegation is headed by Foreign Minister Hua Huang.

CASTRO SENDS CONDOLENCES ON BREZHNEV'S DEATH

FL121928 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Condolences message from President Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR -- read by announcer from the base of the Jose Marti Monument -- live or recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades: The news of the death of beloved Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has deeply moved the people of Cuba and the Cuban communists. With the death of Comrade Brezhnev, the Soviet Union loses one of its most illustrious sons, the firm and calm leader of the Soviet party and state for many years. Humanity loses an untiring fighter for international peace and detente, the statesman who, at the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU congresses, outlined the firm Leninist policy that offered prospects for peace in answer to the threats of war and imperialist aggression.

The people who struggle for independence and development lose an experienced fighter who defended their rights. Cuba will miss this faithful friend, for whom the security of our country and the construction of socialism in Cuba were a constant concern and a source of continuous solidarity from his position in the Soviet party and government leadership.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, as an exceptional son of the Soviet working class, expressed in his life the best traditions of the proletariat that made the glorious October possible, which stopped and defeated brutal Nazism and reconstructed the first socialist country until it became, following the teachings of the great Vladimir Ilich Lenin, a strong bastion for peace and an example of what humanity can morally, politically and socially expect from socialism.

The international communist movement will remember Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as an enthusiastic defender of its unity and unwavering supporter of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In the last few decades the presence of the statesman Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was felt at every one of the great events of international life.

At the head of the Soviet CPSU, Government and people, Brezhnev managed to foresee the dangers that threatened peace and humanity and proposed realistic solutions based on the principles.

The dedication for the defense of his Soviet homeland, which made him work untiringly to strengthen the armed forces and the defensive capacity of the Soviet Union, were not incompatible with the search for conditions for a lasting peace through negotiations and equilibrium in answer to the threats from those who attempt to negotiate from positions of military supremacy.

The peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America saw in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev a fighter in solidarity with their aspirations, who at every moment defended the cause of equality in international economic and political relations, the principles that lead to a different and just international economic order and support for the inalienable rights of sovereignty and full independence.

The Soviet state, taking into consideration that the life and work of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev constituted a lofty example of heroism, patriotism, internationalism and complete dedication to the cause of socialism and communism, honored him four times with the title of hero of the Soviet Union. In honoring this noble fighter for the cause of communism and national independence, the progress of humanity and peace, the people of Cuba and the Cuban communists dip their flags before the one they will never be able to forget due to his distinguished personal contribution to the strengthening of the indistructible friendship between Cuba and the Soviet Union, for his constant concern for the cause of the Cuban revolution and for the welfare of our people.

Cuba still remembers Leonid Brezhnev's historic visit, in which he expressed his undying love and sympathy for our homeland. It will be recorded as one of the most important and significant facts in the history of our relations.

In giving Leonid Ilich Brezhnev the title of Hero of the Republic of Cuba and in distinguishing him with the Orders of Jose Marti and Playa Giron, Cuba tried to express to him the respect and devotion stirred in our country by the sentiments he expressed toward the Cuban people and revolution. Today our whole country shares the immense sorrow experienced by the Soviet brothers and conveys to them our deep sentiments of solidarity. At the same time we are affirm our unyielding determination to maintain and develop the exemplary bonds that unite our countries.

Dear comrades, we beg you to accept the expression of this Cuban sorrow in this bitter hour for the Soviet brothers. We ask you to convey our most heartfelt condolences to the relatives of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and of the Government of the Republic of Cuba.

4-DAY MOURNING PERIOD FOR BREZHNEV DECREED

FL121124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Cuba's Council of State has decreed a 4-day official mourning period from 12 to 15 November on the occasion of the death of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

CASTRO SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO ANDROPOV

FL130230 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Message from Cuban President Fidel Castro to Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, dated 12 November -- read by announcer]

[Test] Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of CPSU the Central Committee, Moscow.

Dear Comrade Andropov, On behalf of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, the communists and all the Cuban people, I convey our fraternal congratulations on your appointment as secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee.

You fulfill the highest post of Lenin's party at a time when the USSR and your Communist Party play an extraordinary role in international events and at a time when the peoples of the world look toward the USSR because of its sensible policies, its capability to stop the hands of those who fan the fires of war, its standing as an endorser of peace and firm defender of the right to national independence and its standing as promoter of a new system of human relations based on justice and mutual respect.

We are certain that you, following the brilliant example of Comrade Brezhnev, will fulfill Lenin's legacy with wisdom, energy and a firm hand.

We are certain that under your leadership, the USSR will not only continue to progress confidently and decidedly through the path of communism but will also remain at the height of the hopes pinned on its by the peoples of the world.

We Cuban communists salute your appointment which demonstrates the CPSU's capacity, indestructible strength and cohesiveness. At a difficult and bitter time, the CPSU has given the world an outstanding example of integrity, unity, wisdom and firm decision. We congratulate you warmly and with profound feeling. You may count on the support, solidarity, trust and lasting friendship of Cuba.

[Sidned] Fraternally, Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee

LAO PRESIDENT PAYS RESPECTS AT SOVIET EMBASSY

FL130025 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Souphanouvong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Politburo and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, has expressed here his condolences for the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, top leader of the Soviet Union.

The Laotian president signed the book of condolences opened at the Soviet Embassy in Havana. The embassy book has been signed by various leaders of our society, diplomatic representatives and by representatives of political and mass organizations. The book will remain open until 15 November at 1300.